

ROBIN TURNS INFORMER FACING SENTENCE

LORIMER WINS FIGHT FOR SEAT IN SENATE

WEATHER—Fair to-night and Thursday warmer.

WEATHER—Fair to-night and Thursday warmer.



The



World



"Circulation Books Open to All."

"Circulation Books Open to All."

PRICE ONE CENT.

Copyright, 1911, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1911.

18 PAGES

PRICE ONE CENT.

LORIMER RETAINS SEAT BY VOTE OF 46 TO 40; WINS IN SENATE FIGHT

Hot Battle Fails Against the Illinois Member Charged With Bribery. ASSAILED AT THE END. Accused Senator Again Talks in His Own Behalf by Answering Gov. Deneen.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—By a vote of 46 to 40 Senator William Lorimer of Illinois to-day won his fight to retain his seat in the United States Senate. The vote was on the question of adopting the following resolution introduced by Senator Beveridge, Republican of Indiana: "Resolved, That William Lorimer was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Illinois."

How Senators Voted. There was applause from the galleries when the result was announced, but this was quickly checked by Vice-President Sherman, who was presiding. The vote on Lorimer was as follows: FOR LORIMER. REPUBLICANS. Bradley, Brandegee, Briggs, Bulkeley, Burnham, Burrows, Carter, Clarke of Wyoming, Crane, Cullom, Curtis, Dapew, Dick, Dillingham, Dupont, Flint, Frye, Gallinger, Gammie, Guggenheim, Hale, Heyburn, Keam, McCumber, Nixon, Oliver, Penrose, Perkins, Piles, Richardson, Scott, Smead, Stephens, Warren, Wetmore, Gallingier, DEMOCRATS. Bailev, Hancock, Fletcher, Johnston, Paynter, Simmons, Smith of Maryland, Thornton, Tillman, Watson, Total ayes, 46.

AGAINST LORIMER. REPUBLICANS. Beveridge, Borah, Bourne, Britton, Brown, Burkett, Burton, Clapp, Crawford, Cummins, Dixon, Gronna, Jones, La Follette, Lusk, Nelson, Page, Root, Smith of Michigan, Sutherland, Warner, Young, DEMOCRATS. Bacon, Chamberlain, Clarke of Arkansas, Culberson, Davis, Gore, Harrin, Hines, Newlands, Overman, Owen, Percy, Rayner, Shively, Smith of So. Car., Stone, Swanson, Taylor, Total ayes, 40.

The following five did not vote: Aldrich (Rep., Rhode Island), absent; Frazier (Dem., Tennessee), absent; Lorimer (Rep., Illinois), refrained; Terrell (Dem., Georgia), absent; Taliaferro (Dem., Florida), absent. Cullom With Lorimer. Senator Taliaferro was in his seat but did not respond to his name. The vote of Senator Cullom, Mr. Lorimer's colleague from Illinois, was awaited with great interest. Both sides had claimed him. He voted for Lorimer. While no pairs were announced, Senator Aldrich was paired on other questions with Senator Terrell, both being absent on account of illness. Senator Taliaferro's absence may signify a pair with Senator Frazier, who was absent on account of the death of his mother. Mr. Taliaferro has been understood to be pro-Lorimer. There is one vacancy caused by the

DAYLIGHT HOLD-UP STARTS CHASE ON UPPER BROADWAY

One Footpad Quickly Caught, but the Other Makes Dash to Escape. PISTOL SHOTS STOP HIM. Stalwart Witness to Robbery Holds One Thief While Policeman Chases the Other.

Upper Broadway was the scene to-day of a thrilling man-hunt. More than a thousand men, women and children watched the chase as it led from One Hundred and Sixth street up Broadway, through One Hundred and Tenth street into an apartment house, through a rearway and across fences and out into One Hundred and Ninth street, where two shots from a policeman's revolver brought a highwayman to a standstill, while the handcuffs were locked on his wrist. All the while that Policeman John O'Connell of the West One Hundredth street station house was closely pressing the man, who gives his name as Bernard Cullen, and slowly overhauling him, a stalwart citizen, standing over six feet tall, was hanging on to another desperado on One Hundred and sixth street.

Doyle Caught a "Bad" Man. Edward Doyle of No. 262 West One Hundred and Twelfth street was the stalwart citizen and he was hanging on to a bad man of the West, who is known to the police of this city and of Cleveland and of several other places in the Middle West as Spencer Gray, a dangerous criminal. His "record" is long enough for a half dozen average criminals. It is due to Doyle that both men were captured. He was walking along One Hundred and Ninth street when he noticed three men engaged in an altercation. One of the men, who seemed to be under the influence of liquor, was struggling against two other men. The taller of the two men who were battling with their victim, who later described himself as Peter Connors of No. 1099 Amsterdam avenue, had him by the throat, and the other, Cullen, was going through his pockets.

Doyle ran to the corner and found Policeman O'Connell, who hastened to the scene of the hold-up. He found Connors on the sidewalk, bleeding from a slight cut on the neck which had been inflicted by Gray. Both of the men had disappeared, but half way up the block Policeman O'Connell found Connors' watch and chain, which the men had thrown away as they saw the policeman approaching. O'Connell made a hasty search for the highwaymen and found them in a saloon. They broke for the street through a side door, with the policeman in close pursuit.

Policeman Grabs Gray. Just as they hit the sidewalk the policeman grabbed Gray and turned him over to Doyle. Big and husky though Gray is and with all his record as a tough man, he saw a glint in Doyle's eyes that cautioned him to stand still. Then Policeman O'Connell set after Cullen, who had darted across Amsterdam avenue and through One Hundred and Ninth street to Broadway. He ran up Broadway to One Hundred and Tenth street and turned eastward. With the policeman close at his heels, he ran through the vestibule of an apartment house, bowing over the railing who tried to stop him. He reached the yard and quickly scaled the fence into the yard of a house on One Hundred and Ninth street. The policeman, for all his weight, made the fence in about two jumps and reached the yard of the One Hundred and Ninth street

BIG OCEAN LINERS, DENIED BIG DOCKS, TO QUIT THIS PORT

Extensions Refused by War Department, New London May Get Atlantic Traffic. GIANTS CAN'T LIE HERE. New Rival of Montauk Point Plan Convenient to Boston and New York.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Permission has been refused to steamship interests in New York to extend their piers into the Hudson River to the 1,000-foot mark. This recommendation of the Harbor Line Board of the Army Engineer Corps was made known to-day in its report to the Secretary of War on the application of the steamship lines. The application before the board was that of the International Mercantile Marine Company, made Dec. 5 last, for permission to extend about 100 feet two of its piers in the Chelsea district. There was also the application of the Riparian Commission of New Jersey. "Touching the lack of docking facilities for the 300-foot Cunard ship now building, the report says: "It is evident that the extreme length of ship possible has not yet been reached, while the maximum length of pier possible has already been exceeded by the length of ships under construction."

Big Lines Will Quit Port. G. P. Sumner, general manager in America for the Cunard Steamship Line, to-day declared that, as a result of the Government refusal to permit the extension of the piers in the Hudson River, the Cunard and White Star lines will have to abandon New York as a port of entry for the big liners now under construction. "If there is no appeal from this decision," said Mr. Sumner, "the only alternative for both the Cunard and White Star lines is to leave New York. Since it became known that there was opposition to our application we have had several offers. "Boston will do anything we ask to get us to come there. There are railroad interests which are desirous that Montauk Point be selected, but I believe that New London, Conn., offers the best harbor. The railway facilities there are first class, and it is near both Boston and New York.

"We do not want to leave New York, but if we are to be driven out we will find welcome in other ports. We are only asking the right to extend our piers 100 feet further than they are at present. Unless this extension is made it will be physically impossible for us to dock our big boats. With ice in the river and a north wind blowing these big boats would be in danger at the present docks. "Bring \$20,000,000 a Year Here. "The Cunard line spends \$4,000,000 a year for supplies, rent and salaries in New York. The people we bring in here spend enough to swell the sum to \$20,000,000."

The proposed change in the length of the docks in the city of New York from 800 to 1,000 feet closely followed the launching of the Olympic of the White Star line, at Belfast Oct. 26 last. The White Star line, which is a part of the International Mercantile Marine Company, in a letter dated Dec. 5, 1910, placed before the Secretary of War the fact that this ship and her sister ship, the Titanic, would be placed in the transatlantic trade some time this spring. J. Pierpont Morgan, who is largely interested in the company, made a trip to Washington to urge the granting of the petition, and Mayor Gaynor and Calvin Tompkins, Commissioner of Docks, signed the application. It was stated in the company's letter that the new ships would be nearly 900 feet long, and that the present piers would only permit the ships to protect part of their hulls, leaving eighty-two feet jutting into the water, in danger of collision with passing craft and with the bottom of the river.

Big Channel, Little Docks. The letter further urged that the Government had deepened Ambrose Channel so as to make the entry of the largest ships into this port possible, and that this work would be wasted if suitable provision was not made for

JURORS GRILL ASSAILANTS OF MISS GRUNSPAN

Confuse Walling's Witnesses Who Seek to Impeach Character of Jilted Girl. SHE SHOWS DELIGHT. Defense Will Call Ambassador Jusserand to Prove Breach Non-Actionable in France.

Jurors hearing William English Walling's witnesses assail Miss Anna Berthe Grunspan's character in Justice Giegerich's part of the Supreme Court to-day took turns attacking the credibility of several who testified that the chic little Russian had affairs with men. These inquisitions were prolonged and severe. Miss Grunspan enjoyed the jurors' evidence of interest and laughed merrily when the witnesses became confused. Louis Giness, a second-hand furniture dealer of No. 28 Third avenue, told of calling "twenty times" at Miss Grunspan's flat at No. 217 East Twenty-second street to collect. On one occasion he testified Miss Grunspan said: "I want you to secure me a rich fellow. The man I have now—he's in there sleeping—don't give me enough money." After an exhaustive cross-examination by Miss Grunspan's counsel, Juror No. 5 asked why Giness had come to court. "Simply in the interest of truth and justice. I read where this girl was called an angel of innocence and I came here to tell that she isn't."

How He Met Walling. He admitted calling at Lawyer Emil Fuchs's home, where he met Walling, the millionaire Socialist, told him, he said, that the girl was trying to get some money. He then volunteered to come to court. He did not receive any money for his services, he said, although he was losing money in his business to attend the trial. "Are you so conscientious, as you were living in Hoboken with a woman and your wife, didn't you?" "Yes, I live with her like a husband," he answered. "And you came here because you didn't want us to get the idea that this girl was a good woman?" "Yes, that's right."

"Are you so conscientious, as you were living in Hoboken with a woman and your wife, didn't you?" "Yes, I live with her like a husband," he answered. "And you came here because you didn't want us to get the idea that this girl was a good woman?" "Yes, that's right."

"Well, maybe, but I tell the truth." "Did you see this man you say Miss Grunspan referred to as her gentleman friend in the room?" asked Juror No. 1. "No, I didn't." "She claims she was living there with her brother. Do you know if this man was her brother?" "I didn't see him; I don't know. Maybe he was."

Might Get Something. "Did you think you might get something out of it by volunteering your testimony after you heard this one?" said a millionaire, pressed Juror No. 3. "Well, maybe, I don't know. I get about \$14 a week," he replied flippantly. The previous witness, Max Hiner, a theatrical customer, said his reason for coming to Walling's defense was his wife's acquaintance with Mrs. Fuchs. Mrs. Hiner made a dress for Mrs. Fuchs and the Walling-Grunspan affair was discussed by them. Lawyer Fuchs then called Paul Chaussain, a member of the French bar, to explain the contention of the defense that the promises of marriage, if made to France, Germany, Russia and Switzerland, may not be contested at law and that Miss Grunspan's suit is illegally brought. Chaussain's testimony, developed after a long legal squabble, was to the effect that a breach of promise suit is actionable under the French laws. This did not suit Walling's lawyer and it was announced that a subpoena would be issued to M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador in Washington.

Ambassador Jusserand is an authority on law and it is proposed to prove that under the French laws Miss Grunspan could not have started her suit. Clarence Darrow, the Chicago lawyer, who defended Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, charged with the murder of Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, joined Walling's counsel to-day. Mr. Darrow, it is stated, will address the jury in Walling's behalf when the trial closes.

ROBIN TO TELL SECRETS; AWAITING FIVE-YEAR TERM

May Ward, the "Dresden Doll," Who Says She's Laden With Debts



"DRESDEN DOLL" SEEKS REFUGE IN BANKRUPTCY

May Ward, the "Dresden Doll," known a private life as Mrs. May Bernstein, and living at No. 9 Pinehurst avenue, is the latest to join the ranks of the bankrupts as a voluntary petitioner to Judge Hough in the United States District Court. She swore to a statement of her debts and her belongings before Belle Collins, Commissioner of Deeds. The daily "Dresden Doll" says she is in debt \$2,300.30 and has nothing at all with which to pay and only \$20 worth of household goods, the same being accepted and not taken for debt. Miss Ward says she has owed \$63.00 to the J. Ottman Lithographic Company since 1907, and it is now in the form of a judgment. There is \$229 due to Ben Warendorf, the Harlem florist, for stationery and bouquets, and \$5 to Madam Bertha, a milliner at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Madison avenue. "Then there is an advertising bill of \$10, and one for \$10 held by a furniture house, Emil Poshin & Co., No. 14 East Eighth street, has a judgment for \$80 against her, and she owes Paul Berthel, No. 24 West Forty-fifth street, \$50 for goods brought in by her. "Miss Ward was second in the election for Queen of the Coney Island Mardi Gras in 1909. Her husband is proprietor of one of the shows at Fort George.

Wash Deals Woman to Death. Miss May M. Knight, seventy-five years old, of No. 20 Barrow street, was killed this afternoon by falling two stories. She was pulling in wash from the clothesline at her home and, bending over the fire escape railing, the weight of the clothes on the line dragged her off and she plunged to the yard.

World Building Turkish Baths. Another building with Turkish baths, under the name of the Turkish Baths, is being erected at the corner of 10th Ave. and 10th St.

Bank Wrecker's Sentence Deferred Until March 27, District-Attorney Expects Valuable Revelation of Evidence Against Confederates.

JEROME, WITHDRAWING, DECLARES HIM LUNATIC

Thirteen distinguished alienists—an unlucky number—and a former District-Attorney called Joseph G. Robin a lunatic; and so this morning he stood up very sanely indeed before Supreme Court Justice Seabury and the jury which had been chosen to try him and pleaded guilty to a grand larceny indictment. This sensational climax to the trial that was just starting came after William Travers Jerome had formally withdrawn as counsel for the defense, protesting to the last that he regarded his late client as a man of infirm understanding. Then, after a change of lawyers had been expeditiously effected and after Robin had twice been checked in an effort to tell the Court how sane he was, the clerk asked him if he wanted to plead guilty to the charge of "feloniously stealing, taking and carrying away two checks of a total value of \$27,000 in good and lawful currency of the United States from the Washington Savings Bank on Aug. 17, 1910."

He nodded mutely, and ten minutes later, with steel bracelets on his wrists, the fireworks financier who wrecked the Northern Bank and a string of subsidiary enterprises, was on his way back to his cell in the Tombs, there to stay until March 27, when he will be sentenced to Sing Sing for a term of somewhere between five and ten years. Probably he will get the maximum.

SAW A "CLINCH," BUT NOT TEACHER STRIKING A PUPIL

Schoolboy Testifies for Miss Marshall in Suit for \$2,000 Brought by Unruly Lad. Miss Agnes M. Marshall, a teacher in Public School No. 13, was sued to-day before Justice McAvoy and a jury in the City Court for \$2,000 damages by Morris Rockerski, a twelve-year-old, of No. 12 Orchard street. The plaintiff charges that on Feb. 10, 1909, Miss Marshall struck him with a ruler, injuring one of his eyes, perhaps permanently. The youthful plaintiff testified that a pupil near him had spotted a word wrong and that he had laughed "a little" and the teacher came down the aisle and hit him with the ruler. Two other boys testified likewise. Miss Marshall said young Rockerski was a bad boy and had a bad influence on other pupils. "On the day in question he put his feet out in the aisle several times, and I told him to keep them within the limits of his seat," she declared. "He again put them out in the aisle and when I went down to tell him to withdraw them he attempted to strike me with a ruler, lay on his back, and I grabbed the ruler and in trying to take it away from him it must have struck him."

Inspector Morris, a bright little pupil, testified that the plaintiff had tried to hit the teacher with the ruler. "He grabbed it off his desk," declared the boy. "When he saw the teacher coming down the aisle and waited for her." "Then what happened?" asked the lawyer for the defense. "Why, day clinched," was the reply.

Robin's Demagogue Shifts. S. J. Goldsmith, who has been representing Robin in the bankruptcy proceedings at the Federal Building, entered the court room with Dr. Louise Robinson, the banker's sister, and Robin himself. The lawyer talked earnestly with Mr. Jerome, who came in a moment later. Robin had lost his all of arising vacancy. There was more sense in his smile and more spring in his step. Instead of slumping down into his chair he sat alertly upright, whispering to the deputy sheriffs who had brought him down from the Tombs. Some of the twelve jurors who had been chosen with such tedious care were slow in reaching the courtroom and there was a delay until two or three late comers appeared. Before Justice Seabury arrived Robin had resumed his old attitude of spineless indifference, with his foreshortened face in his hands and his eyes fixed on the floor. Once during the wait Dr. Robinson got up and started toward the press